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Annual Report on Cooperation Opportunities between Projects Y3

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Executive Summary

This report summarises and analyses the projects and initiatives that promote EU-Japan cooperation on science, technology and innovation (STI). It is the third part of the JEUPISTE deliverable series and covers the period March 2016 – January 2017.

The initiatives that are found are categorised according to their type, namely whether they are a Horizon 2020 project, an EU initiative targeting Japan, a joint initiative between EU and Japan, an initiative on S&T that comes from the Japanese side or an international initiative relevant for the international STI cooperation and involving both EU countries and Japan.

A particular section is dedicated to the areas identified in the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation and Horizon 2020 programme, as well as a full overview of all joint EU-Japan projects that were funded through FP7/Horizon 2020 and Japanese funding agencies.

1. Introduction

The main task of this deliverable is to identify the initiatives, namely the European and/or Japanese that could complement the mission of the JEUPISTE project. During the third year of JEUPISTE, the project team focused on the following listings of cooperation opportunities:

- Areas identified in the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation and Horizon 2020 programme;
- Full overview of all joint call projects in FP7 and Horizon 2020

An update was also made of the following lists that are previously reported:

- Horizon 2020 projects relevant for STI cooperation;
- EU-funded instruments;
- Japanese initiatives relevant for STI cooperation;
- Joint initiatives between the EU and Japan;

This report covers the period March 2016 – January 2017. Please note that no data from D3.2 was duplicated, only additional/updated information has been listed.

2. Areas identified in the EU strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation and Horizon 2020 programme

On 13 October 2016, the European Commission published its report on "Implementation of the strategy for international cooperation in research and innovation"¹. The previous strategy dates from 2014. This document summarizes the different fields in which the EU is pursuing research and innovation by country. 4 pages of this 53-page report are dedicated to cooperation with Japan. The areas for cooperation listed in this report are:

- ICT research (5G, Cloud, Internet of Things, Big Data, Active and Healthy Ageing, Micro- and nano-electronics, Cyber Security)
- Aeronautics (and other transport areas)
- Materials research (including CRMs)
- Nuclear research
- Energy research (non-nuclear)
- Health research
- Environment research
- Research Infrastructures (RIs)
- Space research
- Security research
- FET Flagships: Human Brain (HBP), Graphene
- Cooperation between AIST and JRC: nanotechnology, metrology, standardisation and photovoltaic

¹ For more details, please access: http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/policy/annex_roadmaps_oct-2016.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Cooperation with Japan is a particular priority for the EU as the potential to work for mutual benefit in a wide range of areas is especially strong. The EU and Japan share many of the same challenges (energy security, access to critical raw materials, ageing populations), and they have recently adopted a *new strategic partnership in research and innovation*. Therefore, Japanese participation is welcomed in all calls for proposals under Horizon 2020.

The *roadmap for cooperation between the EU and Japan* provides an overview of what are considered to be the medium term priorities for future cooperation, reflecting the current state of agreement in the EU-Japan policy dialogue. The above list can work as a guiding document for currently running projects to seek cooperation and deepen their activities.

Areas of substantial cooperation include Information and Communication Technology (ICT), aeronautics, and materials including Critical Raw Materials (CRMs). In addition to these areas, there is a mutual interest to increase cooperation in the fields of health/medical research, environment, energy, and high-energy physics in the future.

The above areas are expected to be featured in the forthcoming Work Programme 2018-2020 in Horizon 2020. In the currently running Work Programme 2016-2017 there are 23 Call topics that specifically target cooperation with Japan in Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2016-17:

Call	Topic	Countries targeted	Deadline
COORDINATED CALLS WITH JAPAN (2016)²			
EU-Japan Joint Call in ICT			
EIJ-01-2016: 5G – Next Generation Communication Networks		Japan	19 Jan 2016
EIJ-02-2016: IoT/Cloud/Big Data platforms in social application contexts			
EIJ-03-2016: Experimental testbeds on Information-Centric Networking			
Health, demographic change and well-being			
Personalised Medicine			
Active ageing and self-management of health			
SC1-PM-14–2016: EU-Japan cooperation on Novel ICT Robotics based solutions for active and healthy ageing at home or in care facilities		Japan	12 Apr 2016

² Coordinated calls implemented with Japanese partners: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), and National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT)

JAPAN MENTIONED IN OPEN CALLS (2016) FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR JAPANESE PARTICIPANTS		
Research Infrastructures (including elnfastructures)		
INFRAIA-01-2016-2017: Integrating Activities for Advanced Communities	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India,	30 Mar 2016
INFRAIA-02-2017: Integrating Activities for Starting Communities	Japan, Mexico, Russia, USA	30 Mar 2016 (First stage) 29 Mar 2017 (Second stage)
Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing ³		
NMBP-02-2016: Advanced Materials for Power Electronics based on wide bandgap semiconductor devices technology	Japan	08 Dec 2015 (First stage)
NMBP-03-2016: Innovative and sustainable materials solutions for the substitution of critical raw materials in the electric power system		24 May 2016 (Second stage)
JAPAN MENTIONED IN OPEN CALLS (2016)		
Information and Communication Technologies		
Future Internet		
ICT-13-2016: Future Internet Experimentation - Building a European experimental Infrastructure	Brazil, Japan, Korea, USA	12 Apr 2016
Smart, green and integrated transport		
2016-2017 Mobility for Growth Call		
MG-3.5-2016: Behavioural aspects for safer transport	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, USA	20 Jan 2016 (First stage) 29 Sept 2016 (Second stage)
2016-2017 Automated Road Transport Call		
ART-06-2016: Coordination of activities in support of road automation	Japan, USA	26 Jan 2016
2016-2017 Green Vehicles Call		
GV-02-2016: Technologies for low emission light duty powertrains	Japan, USA	26 Jan 2016

³ Through the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials		
Raw materials		
SC5-16-2016: Raw materials international cooperation a) Demand-supply forecast and raw materials flows at global level	Japan, USA	08 Mar 2016
Secure Societies		
Digital Security Focus Area		
DS-05-2016: EU Cooperation and International Dialogues in Cybersecurity and Privacy Research and Innovation	Japan, USA	25 Aug 2016
Cross-cutting activities (Focus Areas)		
Smart Cities and Communities		
SCC-04-2016: Sustainable urbanisation	Brazil, China, Japan, Mexico, USA	08 Mar 2016

JAPAN MENTIONED IN OPEN CALLS (2017)		
Information and Communication Technologies		
Future Internet		
ICT-07-2017: 5G PPP Research and Validation of critical technologies and systems	China, Japan, Korea, USA, Taiwan	08 Nov 2016
ICT-08-2017: 5G PPP Convergent Technologies		
ICT Key Enabling Technologies		
ICT-31-2017: Micro- and nanoelectronics technologies	Japan, Korea, USA, Taiwan	25 Apr 2017
SME Instrument Phase 3 – Dedicated Support Actions		
Call – For a better innovation support to SMEs		
INNOSUP-08-2017: A better access to industrial technologies developed overseas	Japan, Korea, USA	28 Mar 2017

Smart, green and integrated transport		
2016-2017 Mobility for Growth Call		
MG-3.2-2017: Protection of all road users in crashes	Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, USA	26 Jan 2017 (First stage) 19 Oct 2017 (Second stage)
2016-2017 Green Vehicles Call		
GV-08-2017: Electrified urban commercial vehicles integration with fast charging infrastructure	Proposals could foresee cooperation with entities participating in projects funded by Japan and US	01 Feb 2017
Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies		
ENGAGING TOGETHER GLOBALLY		
ENG-GLOBALLY-06-2017: The Asia-Pacific as a strategic region for Europe	Australia, China, India, Japan, USA, ASEAN, New Zealand (Asia-Pacific)	02 Feb 2017
Science with and for Society		
Strengthening the Science with and for Society Knowledge-Base		
SwafS-14-2017: A Linked-up Global World of RRI	Australia, China, India, Japan, USA, South Africa	30 Aug 2017

3. Complete list of EU-Japan coordinated projects

The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation made a complete list of all coordinated EU-Japan projects that were resulting from coordinated calls with Japan under FP7 and Horizon 2020. These are projects that received both funding from the European Commission and the Japanese government (Japanese funding organisation is listed in brackets). This list is organised by the call that was launched through FP7 or Horizon 2020.

This list has been created because it is not possible to view these projects through the CORDIS tool from the European Commission as the Japanese organisations are not listed as partners to these FP7/Horizon 2020 project. This list can help in identifying the cooperation opportunities for currently running and future projects. The budget on the European side (EU contribution) is given as an indication of the size of the project.

More detailed information is available on the CORDIS website: <http://cordis.europa.eu/>

Superconductivity 2010 (JST) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
SUPER-IRON	Exploring the Potential of Iron-Based Superconductors	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy	The University of Tokyo	1,725,659
IRON-SEA	Establishing the Basic Science and Technology for Iron-Based Superconducting Electronics Applications	Leibniz-Institut für Festkörper- und Werkstoffforschung Dresden e.V., Germany	Nagoya University	1,665,611
LEMSUPER	Light Element Molecular Superconductivity: An Interdisciplinary Approach	University of Durham, UK	The University of Tokyo	1,606,660

Photovoltaics 2010 (NEDO) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
NGCPV	A new generation of concentrator photovoltaic cells, modules and systems	Universidad Politecnico de Madrid, Spain	Toyota Technological Institute	4,999,998

Environment 2010 (JST) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
MARINA	Managing Risks of Nanomaterials	Institute of Occupational Medicine, UK	National institute for materials science	8,999,924
PAGE21	Changing Permafrost in the Arctic and its Global Effects in the 21st Century	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung, Germany	Hokkaido University	6,951,895
GEOOWOW	GEOSS interoperability for Weather, Ocean and Water	European Space Agency	The University of Tokyo	6,399,098
EUROOT	Enhancing resource Uptake from Roots under stress in cereal crops	Centre de Cooperation International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement (CIRAD), France	Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences	2,999,996

Aeronautics 2011 (METI) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
SUNJET	SUstainable Network for Japan-Europe aerospace research and Technology cooperation	AeroSpace and Defence Industries Association of Europe (ASD)	Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies	308,494

Aeronautics and Air Transport 2012 (METI) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
JEDI ACE	Japanese-European De-Icing Aircraft Collaborative Exploration	Universitat Rovira I Virgili	Fuji Heavy Industries Aerospace Company	1,330,898
SHEFAE	Surface Heat Exchangers for Aero-Engines	Rolls-Royce	Sumitomo Precision Products (SPP)	1,144,088
HIKARI	Hlgh speed Key technologies for future Air transport - Research & Innovation cooperation scheme	Airbus Group	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency	1,366,975

Network technologies 2012 (MIC/NICT) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
STRAUSS	Scalable and efficient orchestration of Ethernet services Using Software-defined and flexible optical networks	Centre tecnologic de telecomunicacions de catalunya	Osaka University	1,498,990
NECOMA	Nippon-European Cyberdefense-Oriented Multilayer threat Analysis	Institut Mines-Télécom	Nara Institute of Science and Technology	1,459,000
MiWEBA	Millimetre-wave Evolution for Backhaul and Access	Haustein, Fraunhofer Heinrich Hertz Institute	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,303,000
ClouT	Cloud of Things for empowering the citizen cloud in smart cities	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et Aux Energies Alternatives	NTT East	1,499,967
GreenICN	Green Information Centric Networking	Georg-August-Universität Göttingenstiftung Öffentlichen Rechts	KDDI Research, Inc.	1,498,999
FELIX	Federated Test-beds for Large-scale Infrastructure experiments	Instytut Chemii Bioorganicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology	1,499,000

Critical Materials 2012 (JST) FP7

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
NOVACAM	Novel cheap and Abundant Materials for catalytic biomass conversion	Technische universiteit eindhoven	Hokkaido University	1,786,842
HARFIR	Heusler Alloy Replacement For Iridium	University of York	Tohoku University	1,781,910
IRENA	Indium replacement by single-walled carbon nanotube thin films	Aalto-Korkeakoulusaatio	University of Tokyo	1,799,648

Resilience against Disasters/Efficient Energy Storage and Distribution. CONCERT-Japan projects 2012: these projects are the result of the FP7 project CONCERT-Japan. Japanese funding by was provided by the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). 15 organisations representing 12 different countries participated in this joint call. The total committed budget was EUR 5,290,000 of which EUR 2,776,451 was allocated to the 9 funded projects.

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan
INFILTIE	An Innovative Tie System for Improving the Monolithic Behavior of Masonry In-filled Reinforced Concrete Frames	Cankaya University, Department of Civil Engineering, TR	The University of Tokyo
ITHEUS	Fundamental investigations on Improved Materials and Storage Concepts for a Hydrogen based Integrated Total Energy Utilisation System	Insitute for Energy Technology, NO	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
NASEMS	Nanoradiator-Equipped Adsorbents for Safe and Energy Saving Methane Storage	Department of Chemistry, University of Milano, IT	Shinshu University
RAPIDMAP	Resilience against Disasters using Remote Sensing and Geoinformation Technologies for Rapid Mapping and Information Dissemination	ETH Zurich, Institute of Geodesy and Photogrammetry, CH	Tokai University
RAPSODI	Risk Assessment and design of Prevention Structures fOr enhanced tsunami Disaster resilience	Norwegian Geotechnical Institute, NO	Port and Airport Research Institute
ROADERS	Road Networks for Earthquake Resilient Societies	Universität Kassel, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, DE	Kyoto University
SolarFuel	Solar photocatalysis for generation of fuel	Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Ulm University, DE	Hokkaido University
UMBLA	Understanding Mesoscopic Behaviour of Li ion in All-solid-battery	Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, SP	Toyota Motor Corp.
URBIPROOF	Increasing resilience of urban planning	TU Dortmund University, Institute of Spatial Planning, DE	Tohoku University

After the call that resulted in these projects, more calls have been set up under the CONCERT-Japan framework: Photonic Manufacturing in 2014 and Food Crops and Biomass Production in 2016. However, these had no longer any relationship with FP7 or Horizon 2020.

Network technologies 2014 (MIC/NICT) Horizon 2020

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
IKAAS	intelligent Knowledge-as-a-Service Platform	University of Surrey	KDDI Research, Inc.	1,554,750
SAFARI	Scalable And Flexible optical Architecture for Reconfigurable Infrastructure	Danmarks tekniske Universitet	NTT Network Innovation Laboratories	1,485,818
RAPID	Radio technologies for 5G using advanced photonic infrastructure for dense user environments	Universitaet Duisburg-Essen	Osaka University	1,549,755
FESTIVAL	FEderated interoperable SmarT ICT services deVelopment And testing pLatforms	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique et Aux Energies Alternatives	Osaka University	1,499,801

Aeronautics 2014 (with METI/NEDO) Horizon 2020

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
SUNJET II	SUstainable Network for Japan-Europe aerospace research and Technology cooperation II	Airbus Group SAS	Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies	612,652

Aeronautics 2015 (with METI/NEDO) Horizon 2020

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
VISION	Validation of Integrated Safety-enhanced Intelligent flight cONtrol	Office National D'etudes et de Recherches Aeronautiques	The University of Tokyo	1,796,877
EFFICOMP	Efficient Composite parts manufacturing	Airbus Group SAS	Nagoya University	1,759,736
FUCAM	FUture Cabin for the Asian Market	Airbus Defence and Space GmbH	JAMCO CORPORATION	1,797,663
SHEFAE 2	Surface Heat Exchangers For Aero Engines 2	Rolls-Royce PLC	The University of Tokyo	1,335,887

Network technologies 2016 (MIC/NICT) Horizon 2020

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
BIGCLOUT	Big data meeting Cloud and IoT for empowering the citizen clout in smart cities	Commissariat a l Energie Atomique et Aux Energies Alternatives	NTT East	1,349,622
CPAAS.IO	City Platform as a Service - Integrated and Open	Berner Fachhochschule	YRP Ubiquitous Networking Laboratory	1,326,407
5G MiEdge	5G MiEdge: Millimeter-wave Edge cloud as an enabler for 5G ecosystem	Fraunhofer Gesellschaft Zur Foerderung Der Angewandten Forschung e.v.	Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,494,773
5G!Pagoda	A network slice for every service	Aalto-Korkeakoulusaatio	The University of Tokyo	1,499,807
ICN2020	Advancing ICN through Research, an Innovative Application, and Global Scale Experimentation	Georg-August-Universitat Gottingenstiftung Offentlichen Rechts	KDDI Research, Inc.	1,299,999

Healthy Ageing and ICT (with MIC/NICT) Horizon 2020

Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
ACCRA	Agile Co-Creation of Robots for Ageing	Trialog, France	Kyoto University	1,999,711.25
CARESSES	Culture Aware Robots and Environmental Sensor Systems for Elderly Support	Università degli studi di Genova(Italy)	Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST)	2,084,248.75

Critical materials 2016 (JST) Horizon 2020


Acronym	Title	Coordinator in Europe	Coordinator in Japan	Budget in Europe (EUR)
InRel-Npower	Innovative Reliable Nitride Based Power Devices and Applications	University of Padova (Italy)	Japan Society Science and Technology Agency (JST)	7,190,000

4. Horizon 2020 Projects

Regarding the Horizon 2020 Programme, the data collected shows that 39 Japanese entities are so far participating in 33 ongoing projects (56 participations, which means that more than one JP entity participates in a project). The Japanese participation is split in 18 Marie-Sklodowska Curie Actions (most of them from the Research and Innovation Staff Exchange action), 9 research and innovation projects, 3 coordination and support actions as well as 2 EURATOM and 1 Infrastructures projects. 86% of the Japanese participation accounts for the Excellent Science and Industrial leadership pillars with 24 participations each followed by the Societal Challenges pillar (6 participations) and EURATOM (2). The Industrial leadership projects belong to ICT (5), Space (2) and NMP (1) while the societal challenges are focused on the climate change challenge number 5 (3) and the Health challenge number 1 (1). From the 39 Japanese entities participating in Horizon 2020, 6 of them were ranked among the first 10 participants in FP7 whereas 3 entities participate for the first time⁴.

Below follows a series of projects identified under Horizon 2020 that promote the bilateral STI cooperation between EU and Japan. The following list of projects is focused on specific STI sectors, such as Transport, Space and Environment/Climate change, and on the specific cooperation activities which can be implemented. In addition, it lists projects with thematic relevance for JEUIPSTE, based on the thematic areas that have been identified as a focus of the JEUIPSTE project.

For the overview below, only projects with new information or new results have been included, as compared to deliverable D3.1 and D3.2. The new information is emphasized **in bold**.

<p>SUNJET-II</p>	<p>SUNJET-II http://sunjet-project.eu/</p> 
<p>Description</p>	<p>SUNJET-II is a support action funded by the European Commission, aiming at enhancing the relations between EU and Japan in research activities related to aviation. The project unfolds in two main directions, which at the same time form its main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Building on existing relationships and experience gained from previous collaborations among European and Japanese key-players, SUNJET-II will develop consolidated roadmaps in the fields of Airframes, Engines, Systems and Equipment with the support of R&T Institutions, Academics and Cluster Communities. Out of the above mentioned roadmaps, key topics for future EU-Japan R&T cooperation in the field of aviation will be selected, with an assessment of the funding and time required, and concrete recommendations for future EU-Japan Calls will be produced taking into consideration the EU and Japanese R&T mechanisms. At the same time, a guidance desk will be made available, providing to both the European


⁴ Detailed statistics are available in the JEUIPSTE Deliverable 2.8 *Update of Analysis of the EU-Japan Cooperation in Horizon 2020*


	<p>and Japanese research community relevant guidance material, including recommendations and best practices from past and ongoing cooperation activities.</p> <p>✓ At the same time, several actions will be implemented, aiming at promoting communication, networking and exchanges between the European and Japanese aeronautics stakeholders. These include a number of physical meetings in Europe and Japan, as well as a dedicated on-line forum platform to facilitate communication and the development of contacts between European and Japanese researchers.</p>
Outcome	<p>JEUISTE has cooperated with SUNJET, providing them input for one deliverable.</p> <p>The EU-Japan Centre is organizing a webinar in February 2017 on the SUNJET II project.</p>
Potential Synergies	<p>Dissemination of project information on the JEUISTE website and information sharing regarding project deliverables.</p>


CD-LINKS	<p>Linking Climate and Development Policies - Leveraging International Networks and Knowledge Sharing</p> <p>http://www.cd-links.org/</p> 
Description	<p>CD-LINKS is a 4-year research project (starting in September 2015), with 17 partners and collaborators from Europe, China, India, Brazil, Russia, Japan and the USA. The project brings together expertise from several domains, including integrated assessment modelling, human development, climate adaptation, economics, energy geo-politics, atmospheric chemistry and human health, land use and agriculture, and water.</p>
Outcome	<p>CD-Links provided a presentation at Horizon 2020 info day in October 2015. Information about their project is uploaded on the JEUISTE website including a part on the benefits to join this project from the point of view of the Japanese participants.</p> <p>A video is planned about the Japanese partners in the CD-Links project to show how they are integrated into a Horizon 2020 project (February 2017).</p>
Potential Synergies	<p>Dissemination of CD-LINKS outputs</p>

GNSS.asia2	<p>Industrial cooperation across continents</p> <p>http://www.gnss.asia/</p> 
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<p>Description</p>	<p>GNSS.asia2 engages on pre-marketing activities and business development support for European Industry and EGNSS (Europe’s own Global Navigation Satellite System) in the Asian region: GNSS.asia2 is building on GNSS.asia (FP7) which has established the foundations for concrete collaboration between European and Asian industry with already significant results with India, China, Taiwan, Korea and Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Built an effective team by blending industrial cooperation professionals with GNSS experts ✓ Developed a toolbox of GNSS communication instruments in local languages ✓ Established an industrial relationship platform through numerous workshops, seminars, round tables and communication activities ✓ Enabled unique networking opportunities for European companies to showcase their products in Asia ✓ Facilitated the introduction of GALILEO in Asian industry players’ products ✓ Provided transparency on Asian markets, research input and contacts for GSA and industry ✓ Engaged key GNSS stakeholders in Asia (industry, associations, institutes and government agencies) <p>Industrial collaboration in the GNSS downstream sector is becoming increasingly important as Galileo hits the market and services get tested. Half of the world’s population lives in Asia and Asian high-tech companies supply GNSS-electronics to the world. The differentiators of Galileo need to be underlined in the MULTI-GNSS HOTSPOT ASIA. European industry needs support in building industrial partnerships with Asian companies.</p> <p>GNSS.asia2 will create and deepen industrial relationships, promote EGNSS differentiators in Multi-GNSS, raise EGNSS awareness in Asia. Our proven team will achieve this through partnerships with Asian GNSS stakeholders like the MULTI-GNSS ASIA Campaign and a dedicated GNSS.asia INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD. The proposal is endorsed by more than 20 GNSS companies and organisations in Europe and Asia who would like to continue the successful partnership on GNSS industrial cooperation across continents.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>JEUIPSTE gave a presentation at a GNSS.Asia event in July 2015 and is disseminating information about their events.</p> <p>A joint GNSS.Asia event, together with COSMOS2020 was organized in Tokyo on 19 May 2016.</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Dissemination of GNSS.asia2 outputs and input into their events. A joint event with GNSS.asia2 can be considered when dealing with the space area.</p>

<p>BigClouT</p>	<p>Big data meeting Cloud and IoT for empowering the citizen clout in smart cities http://bigclout.eu/</p> 
<p>Description</p>	<p>As we enter 2016, the world is facing a number of critical challenges such as global warming, economic crisis, security threats, inequality, natural disasters and ageing society. Urban areas are particularly affected, given that the world population is increasingly concentrated in those areas. ICT solutions have the potential to change the world and improve the quality of life and security of its citizens. In particular, IoT, cloud and big data are today’s key enablers for increasing the efficiency in using shared urban infrastructure, economic and natural resources.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>The EU-Japan Centre organized a webinar in January 2017 including the BigClouT project.</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Dissemination of BigClouT outputs</p>

<p>My-AHA</p>	<p>My Active and Healthy Aging http://www.activeageing.unito.it/</p> 
<p>Description</p>	<p>A holistic view of interrelated frailties: cognitive decline, physical frailty, depression and anxiety, social isolation and poor sleep quality, which are a major burden to older adults and social and health care systems. Early detection and intervention are crucial in sustaining active and healthy ageing (AHA) and slowing or reversing further decline.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Presented the My-AHA project as a success case at JEUISTE meeting in Brussels (9 June 2016) A video is planned about the Japanese partners in the CD-Links project to show how they are integrated into a Horizon 2020 project (February 2017).</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Dissemination of My-AHA outputs</p>

<p>FESTIVAL</p>	<p>Federated interoperable Smart ICT services deVeloPment And testing pLatforms http://www.festival-project.eu/</p> 
<p>Description</p>	<p>The development of the Internet of Things is set to have a strong impact on many aspects of society. Test-beds and experimental facilities, both of small scale and up to city scale, will be an essential enabler to facilitate the development of this vision. Facilitating the access to these test-beds to a large community of experimenters approach is a key asset to the development of a large and active community of application developers, necessary to address the many challenges faced by European and Japanese societies.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>FESTIVAL was invited at several activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto Smart City (2-3 June 2016) • Smart Community Japan 2016 (15-17 June 2016) in Tokyo • Presentation at JEUISTE training seminar Osaka to share their experience (July 2016) • Distribution of call information of a call for experimenters in the FESTIVAL project at IoT 2016 at Yokohama (16-18 November 2016) <p>The EU-Japan Centre organized a webinar in January 2017 including the FESTIVAL project.</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Dissemination of FESTIVAL outputs</p>

5. EU funded Instruments

Another area of opportunities for synergies lies with the EU funded institutions and initiatives targeting Japan, as previously reported in JEUISTE Deliverable 3.1. and 3.2. Cooperation opportunities have been investigated towards two directions: The Enterprise Europe Network office in Japan, and the EURAXESS Links Japan office (please refer to D3.2 for detailed information of these 2 activities). Apart from the JEUISTE project, general support on EU-Japan STI cooperation is also given by:

- Delegation of the European Union to Japan:
 Web: <http://www.euinjapan.jp/en/relations/science-research/horizon2020/>
 Delegation e-mail: DELEGATION-JAPAN@eeas.europa.eu

6. Japanese Initiatives

6.1 National Contact Point for Horizon 2020 in Japan

For Horizon 2020, the European Commission set up national structures established and financed by governments to give personalised support in applicants' own languages. The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation was formally appointed as National Contact Point (NCP) in November 2013 by the Japanese government. Operations started from April 2014 with funding from METI (Japan).

Two NCPs at the EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation:

- **Mr. Naomichi YAMADA**
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6.2 Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)	http://www.jst.go.jp/EN/ http://www.jst.go.jp/inter/english/sicp/summary.html
1st Japan- EU Workshop on Graphene and Related 2D Materials (2015)	http://iwasa.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp/JP-EU_WS/JP-EU_WS_overview.html
Description	<p>After the successful isolation of graphene, two dimensional one-atom-thick carbon sheet, by Andre Geim and Konstantin Novoselov in 2004, graphene has been one of the most important central issues not only in basic science but also in cutting-edge nanotechnology. The unconventional electronic properties, in which the electrons and holes having a feature of massless Dirac fermion play an important role, have attracted enthusiastic attentions of physicists. A variety of chemical functionalities of graphene are the important target for chemists. The extremely high mobility of the electron moving on one-atom thick layer of graphene can be utilized for electronics/spintronics device applications of next generation. The highest thermal conductivity of any materials points to its potential use as an on-chip heat spreader. Transparent graphene sheets having an extreme mechanical strength are promising for industrial materials.</p> <p>Currently, what has been found in graphene has greatly stimulated scientists to work with other two dimensional materials such as silicene, black phosphorus, transition metal dichalcogenides, and a new research field of two dimensional</p>

	<p>atomic layer materials has emerged which covers physics, chemistry, materials science, electronic engineering. In the globe, many big projects have been propelled, in which not only academia but also industries are involved, in order to collaborate between researchers having activities on different basis and to transfer what is obtained in basic science to industries. Here it is important to make international collaborations to enhance the development of this area.</p> <p>Under the scope mentioned above, the Japan-EU Workshop on Graphene and Related 2D Material aims at starting scientific exchanges and cooperation between the researchers in EU and Japan under the supports of CREST Project (JST) “Development of Atomic or Molecular Two-Dimensional Functional Films and Creation of Fundamental Technologies for Their Applications”, Aoba Foundation for the Promotion of Engineering, and Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas (MEXT) “Science of Atomic Layers” on the Japan side, and Graphene Flagship on the EU side.</p>
<p>A-STEP (Adaptable and Seamless Technology Transfer Program through Target-driven R&D)</p>	<p>http://www.jst.go.jp/tt/EN/univ-ip/a-step.html</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>A-STEP consists of three stages, Stage I, Stage II, and Stage III. It covers a broad range of R&D phases, from the potential verification of technological seeds to development for practical application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage I Stage I has two support types. One is the “Strategic theme-focused type” and the other is the “Industrial needs response type.” The mission of the “Strategic theme-focused type” is to return outstanding achievements of JST’s basic research programs to society and to create the foundations of new industries. For this type, the R&D themes are selected based on notable research achievements of JST’s basic research programs. JST selects one or two R&D themes every year, holds open calls for proposals, and adopts about five projects for each theme. Applicants should be joint teams consisting of researchers both from academia and industry. The “Industry needs response type” aims to bolster Japanese industrial competitiveness by contributing to the solution of technical issues common in industry. JST selects the R&D themes for this type, based on requests from industry groups, rather than respective companies. Again, JST selects one or two R&D themes every year and adopts about 10 projects for each theme. Applicants should only be academic researchers, but JST organizes meetings once or twice a year for each theme so that people from industry can exchange opinions with academic researchers. • Stage II Stage II has one support type, the “Seeds development type.” The

	<p>aim of this type is to lower the technical risks of research outcomes of academia and to establish the core competencies of private companies by using academia’s technology seeds.</p> <p>Stage II differs from Stage I in that it doesn’t set any specific R&D themes, but targets all science and technology fields except for the medical and pharmaceutical fields.</p> <p>With this type of funding, researchers from both academia and industry can spend the funds from JST, but the companies involved are required to share some portion of the total R&D cost. They have to provide an amount equal to one forth to one half of the funding JST provides (matching funds). The percentage which the companies need to contribute is determined according to their capital size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Stage III</p> <p>Stage III is the R&D phase close to the market. The main players in this stage are private companies. Depending on the R&D scale and its period, as well as the company size, two types of funding are offered in Stage III, “NexTEP-A type” and “NexTEP-B type.”</p> <p>“NexTEP-A type” is like an interest-free loan which is designed for private companies that will take on the challenge of carrying out the practical application of academic research despite the high risk of R&D. The companies supported by this type have a repayment obligation if they succeed in achieving a technological goal that they and JST have set together in advance. If they fail to achieve the pre-set goal, however, they only need to repay 10% of the total R&D cost and 90% is exempt from repayment. In addition, successful companies also have an obligation to pay to JST some portion of their sales resulting from the R&D supported by JST.</p> <p>“NexTEP-B type” is a funding type only for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) who work on relatively small-scale development research. SMEs supported by this type don’t have a repayment obligation, but they are required to share half of the total R&D cost during their R&D period (matching funds). In addition to this, these companies have an obligation to pay to JST some portion of their revenue resulting from the R&D supported by JST, for a period of up to 10 years.</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Raise awareness on the possibility to cooperate with Japanese teams through the A-Step.</p>

6.3 The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)


JSPS promotes international scientific exchanges between Japan and counterpart countries following agreements or memoranda of understanding concluded with Research and Technology Organisations and other science-promotion organisations in countries around the world, including Europe. These exchanges take the form of joint research projects, joint seminars and researcher exchanges.

European countries with affiliated funding agencies are Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

JSPS	<p>JSPS – Researcher Exchange Programme, Bilateral Cooperative Programme and Postdoctoral Fellowships for Overseas Researchers</p> <p>http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/proposals_28_2.pdf http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-bilat/data/01_proposals_28_5.pdf http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/postdoctoral.html</p>
Potential Synergies	Awareness raising through JEUPISTE events
Outcome	<p>JSPS delivered a presentation at the Horizon 2020 information day organized by JEUPISTE in October 2015.</p> <p>In February 2016, a training seminar targeting EU-Japan cooperation was held in London with support from JSPS. JSPS programmes were promoted.</p>
Activities Oct. 2015	<p>Symposium on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the German JSPS Alumni Association, jointly organized by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the German JSPS Alumni Association: The Role of Renewable Energy for a Sustainable Energy Supply</p> <p>Promotion for this activity was done through JEUPISTE.</p>

7. Joint Initiatives between the EU and Japan

The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation is supported by the European Commission and the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry (METI). Its mission is to support all forms of industrial, trade and investment cooperation between Japan and the EU. It disposes a variety of business programmes for EU enterprises interested in or are already engaging in cooperation with Japan counterparts. Only additional elements are listed to supplement D3.1 and D3.2.

<p>MINERVA</p>	<p>"MINERVA" EU-Japan Fellowship Programme http://www.eu-japan.eu/other-activities/minerva-fellowship</p> 
<p>Description</p>	<p>The EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation proposes a 6 month in-house fellowship scheme in Japan, designed to support its research and policy analysis of EU-Japan economic and industrial issues.</p> <p>The Research Fellow will undertake research work on a selected priority topic of the Centre, which should result in a consistent policy report (70-100 pages), to be owned by the Centre.</p> <p>Apart from research on a pre-determined topic, the Research Fellow will be expected to support the daily analytical activities of the Centre, including media monitoring, policy briefings, seminar reports, etc.</p> <p>Candidates must be citizens of an EU Member-State or COSME Third Country and Japanese professionals(trade and economic analysts, academics, scientists, civil servants) with a proven interest in Japan and EU-Japan cooperation from multiple perspectives (trade/market access, industrial policy issues, R&D, etc...).</p>
<p>Potential Synergies</p>	<p>Dissemination of information.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>The JEUPISTE project actively disseminated info about the MINERVA programme through its website and newsletter, but also contributed topics in order to further enhance EU-Japan STI cooperation towards the future.</p>